



IT'S SO IF
IT'S IN
THE
LEDGER.

In Danville a colored woman was fined \$500 for selling red liquor. This means five hundred days in jail.

MISS LOUELLA STEWART, First Primary Teacher in the Colored School, has the grip. Miss Lida Smith is substituting in her room.

AYER'S Hair Vigor prevents the hair from falling, and restores gray hair to its original color. Ayer's Almanac at your drugist's.

DEMING, SWEET & McCORMICK, the enterprising managers who bring the novel "Mistress of France Comely, 'A Stranger,'" to Mayville on next Saturday night, have long been known as strictly reliable and energetic amusement managers. Their names have always been connected with first class attractions and the public have learned to rely upon their always truthful advertising.

GOSE TO THE WALL.

Thomas H. Ruggles of Toltoboro Makes an Assignment.

Another Democratic Free-trade victory!

Thomas H. Ruggles, who for several years has been conducting the largest general store in Lewis county, yesterday morning made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Slow collections and this "era of good times" which has put so many days' worth and dollars "out of sight" conspired to render a continuance hopeless.

There is no statement of liabilities, but they are thought to be quite heavy, divided principally between Mayville and Cincinnati.

THE LAST SAD RITES.

Impressive Services Over the Remains of Dr. J. R. Fisher.

The funeral of the late Dr. John P. Fisher occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was largely attended.

The main body of the Central Presbyterian Church was occupied by the family and friends, and by Oddfellows and Knights of Pythias, of which Orders the Doctor had been long an influential member.

Rev. W. O. Cochrane, Pastor of the Church, delivered an impressive sermon, after which the remains were borne to their final rest, followed by a sorrowing cortege.

About one hundred Oddfellows and fifty Knights of Pythias were in line. At the grave the beautiful funeral charge of the Oddfellows was delivered by A. M. J. Cochran, and that of the K. of P. by Lennin Purnell.

It is worthy of note that the deceased himself officiated at the funeral of the late Josiah Wilson. It is no disparagement to say that he had no superior in rendering the impressive charge of the dead.

MORE "DEMOCRATIC" TIMES.

When a \$25 Cow Sold for \$1 and Mules for \$1 50.

Woodford Sun.—The other day I came across an old copy of The Weekly Kentucky Toman, dated Frankfort, July 7, 1840.

One item it contains would indicate that the hard times of which we are now complaining are really times of prosperity and plenty compared with the hard times of 1842. It is as follows:

"As one of the instances of hard times, we give the following statement of Iowa side sales of property on twelve months' credit, which recently took place at an administrator's sale in Woodford county, viz: One cow, formerly valued at \$25, sold for \$1. Two mules, worth a year ago \$40 each, sold for \$1 50 each. A good horse sold for \$7, another fine horse, which cost \$170, sold for \$40. A three-year-old filly, which sold at one year old for \$20, now brought \$83."

It is said that in the fall of 1843 all the crops of 180 acres of land, and a considerable quantity of live stock besides, belonging to Simeon Bohannon, who lived in what is now the Pigeon neighborhood, was sold under execution, and that the entire sale amounted to only \$40. So don't complain of hard times and low prices any more.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

THE WILSON BILL OPENS THE GATES TO CANADA.

The New Tariff Must Lessen Demand and Lower Prices for Products—Drifting Into Universal Bankruptcy.

The McKinley Bill, which was passed in 1890, was based upon the theory that a Protective Tariff applied to every American product would be of benefit to all classes of people, and in this view it increased the duties on many agricultural as well as manufactured articles.

The Wilson Bill, now before Congress for adoption, places a number of farm as well as manufactured products on the free list, and materially lowers the duties on nearly all that are not on that list, and the question is being asked as to what will be the effect upon American farmers should this change of the McKinley for the Wilson Tariff Bill take place.

Let us consider, in this regard, a few leading farm products.

The McKinley Bill raised the duty on wheat from 20 cents a bushel to 25 cents a bushel to 30 per cent, ad valorem. Wheat sold in Chicago the last week in December at about 62 cents a bushel—the lowest price ever recorded—and at about 70 cents a bushel in New York. These low prices are largely the result of stagnation of business due to changes of Administration and the threatened lowering of duties on imports. The McKinley Tariff of 25 cents a bushel protected the American farmer against imports from Canada and other countries. The Wilson 30 per cent. ad valorem amounts to about 124 cents in Chicago, or 14 cents in New York, a reduction of one-half or of 11 to 12 cents a bushel.

It is said that the Wilson Bill will make all our farmers rich, but how the American farmer is to be benefited by allowing the Canadian and other farmers to send their wheat into our markets and get 10 or 12 cents more a bushel for it than they have been getting is a mystery yet to be solved. The truth is, this change will offer a much greater inducement to the wheat producers of Manitoba, Ontario and other places to flood the Chicago and New York markets with wheat and send prices down still lower, and every one must see that this will be an injury rather than a benefit to the American farmer.

Again, the McKinley Bill places a duty of 30 cents a bushel on barley. The Wilson Bill places a duty of 30 per cent, of its value, allowing that barley sells at 70 cents a bushel (an ordinary price), and a Tariff reduction of 16 cents a bushel is made, what benefit can this possibly be to the American farmer? Will it add to the value of the barley he raises? On the contrary, will it allow the Canadian farmer to get 16 cents a bushel more than before, or enable him to lower the price of barley in our markets so that the American farmer must take less for his barley than he has been getting under the McKinley Bill?

The McKinley Bill places a duty of \$30 per head on horses whose value is \$130 and 30 per cent, of their value on those worth more than \$150. Hence, under the McKinley Bill, a Canadian horse worth \$100 pays a duty of \$30 to get to our markets, and a horse worth \$200 pays a duty of \$60, while under the Wilson Bill the former would pay only \$30 and the latter \$40. This virtually makes a free gift of \$10 in one case and of \$20 in the other to the Canadian breeder, and at the same time enables him to supply the demand for horses more than one year old for \$2 per head. Under the Wilson Bill the duty is 20 per cent, of their value. On a heifer or steer more than a year old, worth, say, \$30 in our markets, the foreign cattle raiser would pay a duty \$10 under the McKinley Tariff, and \$6 under the Wilson Tariff. Who gets the benefit of this \$4 reduction, the American or the foreign cattle raiser? and what will be the effect of this reduction of duties on the price of cattle in our markets?

The duty on wool under the McKinley Act was from 11 to 12 cents per pound on the raw wool, and 50 to 60 per cent, on certain other grades. Under the Wilson Bill all grades of wool are on the free list. Wool is now selling lower than ever before in the history of the country. It is so low that there is no profit in wool growing at present prices. How, then, are Americans to be in any way benefited by free wool? Will it encourage them to increase their flocks? Will it lessen the expense or in any way add to the profits of raising sheep? On the contrary, the Wilson Bill, in order to completely ruin the sheep breeding business in this country, also lowers the duty on imported sheep at \$1 50 per head, as fixed by the McKinley Bill, to 20 per cent, ad valorem; so that a \$4 sheep only has a duty of 80 cents and a \$9 sheep 40 cents, in place of \$1 each, and to make matters still worse, the duty of 2 cents per pound on mutton has been entirely removed, so that foreign mutton has as free an entrance into the American market as that produced by the American farmer. It is possible, however, effectively kill

the sheep industry in this country than by such legislation as this?

There are many changes made in the Wilson Bill in the rates of duties on farm products, about in the line with those already indicated, from a specific duty that protects to an ad valorem duty that does not protect.

On dairy products the principal changes are: On butter from 6 cents to 4 cents per pound; cheese from 6 cents per pound to 5 cents; cream from 5 cents per gallon to 4 cents; broom corn from \$5 per ton to the free list; cabbages from 8 cents apiece, eggs from 5 cents per dozen and straw from 30 per cent, to the free list; hay from \$4 to \$2 per ton; potatoes from 25 cents to 10 cents per bushel; apples from 25 cents per bushel to the free list; bacon and ham from 5 cents per pound to the free list; meats of all kinds prepared or preserved, not otherwise provided for, from 25 per cent, to free; and lard and tallow are also made free.

The foregoing is a plain indication as to the assaults made by the Wilson Bill upon the Protection provided by the McKinley Bill for farm products.

If it is possible to discover any benefit that such legislation can confer upon the American farmer, we should like to have it pointed out. It not only strips all farm products of almost every vestige of Protection, sacrificing the interest of American farmers and offering a bounty to foreign competitors, but it encourages the outflow of money to other countries which should be kept as near as possible to our own laborers and reward our own people. And this is not all. The Wilson Bill is a two edged sword, cutting into the farmer on both sides. It not only removes or reduces the duties on what the farmer raises, leaving his market a prey to foreigners, but by cutting down the duties on manufactured products, thus crushing out the manufacturing industries, it ruins the home market for the farmer's products. About eight tenths of the products of American farmers find a market in the manufacturing districts of this country. Where the manufacturers flourish, the working classes get good wages and have plenty of money to buy farm and other products; but when wages are lowered or laborers put on half time or thrown entirely out of work—as millions are and will be if the Wilson Bill becomes a law—the consumption of all products is enormously lessened, prices are lowered and the remunerative value of farm products materially injured.

Again, the manufacturers are producers of the articles which the farmers have to buy, and the more factories constructed and the more hands employed in them the greater the supply of products the farmer buys and the lower the price he has to pay for them. The McKinley Bill placed Protective duties on nearly everything that the farmer has to buy, and it is to encourage capital and labor to increase production and thus enormously increase the supply. As a result nearly all products are now lower in price than ever before in the history of the country.

The Protection which for thirty years has surrounded our industries has made our country the largest manufacturing Nation in the world, and this Protection the Wilson Bill proposes to destroy. Had the Ways and Means Committee deliberately planned to get up a bill for the purpose of ruining every important industry, whether farming, manufacturing or transportation, it could hardly have produced a bill that would have been more effectual for that purpose than the Wilson Bill now under consideration by Congress. If that bill is passed it will damage this country thousands of millions of dollars. It is a bill that will possibly befall us none the less the passage of such a bill.

The farmers and manufacturers, the mechanics and laborers should all unite to combat and defeat this infamous bill, whether farming, manufacturing or transportation. It is a bill that they would not dare to pass it. It is a bill which, if it becomes a law, will produce stagnation and ruin to tens of thousands of American industries, and bring illness, poverty and starvation to millions of American people.

In November, 1892, two years after the McKinley Bill became a law, Governor Flower of New York, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, clearly stated the good results of the operation of the bill, as follows:

God has been merciful in sparing us from threatened disaster, from civil disorders, from serious conflict between employers and employees, from commercial and agricultural distress. Crops have been plentiful, business has been active, the industry has been renewed, intelligence and learning have been more widely diffused, and contentment and peace prevail within the borders of our commonwealth.

In contrast to this, Mr. Malby, the new Speaker of the New York State Assembly, in his opening address, January 24, 1894, said:

We have before our eyes the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens out of employment and the millions suffering for the necessities of life.

Mr. Hebbard, the head of one of our great charity organizations of New York, says:

Our applications for assistance this year have been from 300,000 to 400,000, but they were this time last year, and I think there has been a larger percentage of men for cases where the heads of families have been out of work.

Again, the difference in the result of the Protective policy, and the ineffectual operation of the Wilson Bill is apparent in the public debt statement.

During the calendar year ending October 31st, 1892, the public debt was \$1,000,000,000. It is possible, however, effectively kill



Colonel R. A. Holden, Postoffice Inspector, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Webb Winter of Renick is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stockton L. Wood.

Mrs. Jefferson of Lexington has been a guest of Miss Jessie Peck for several days.

Mrs. Jesse Wilson of Fayette county is visiting her father, Thomas Kerr, and other relatives on Jersey Ridge.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. John Longnecker of Nebraska is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Thomas Pardy, near Washington.

Miss Mae Wood of Forest avenue has been the guest of the family of William Roads near Washington for a few days.

Edward Stevenson of Cincinnati was the guest of his sister, Mrs. O. H. P. Thomas, of West Third street yesterday.

Mrs. H. January and daughters went to Flemingsburg yesterday, being called there by the serious illness of Mrs. January's father, David Wilson.

DEATH OF B. C. CARPENTER.

Native of Fleming County, But for Many Years an Ohioan.

The Circleville (O.) News-Herald says: B. C. Carpenter, for more than fifty years a resident of Pickaway county and one of the best known of her older citizens, died at his home in Darbyville last Saturday morning in the 83d year of his age.

Mr. Carpenter was born in Fleming county, Ky., April 24, 1811, his father, Simon Carpenter, a native of Virginia, having been one of the first settlers of the county and one of its most prosperous farmers. He came to Pickaway county in the fall of 1837, making the trip on horseback from Kentucky and arriving October 31st. He settled at Darbyville, where he opened a general store, which he conducted for nearly twenty years and built up a large trade.

In 1857 Mr. Carpenter sold out and took \$25 acres of land in part payment for the store. He turned his attention to farming, and afterward bought more land until he at one time owned 1,800 acres. He was married in 1839 to Miss Anna English, a native of Oswego, N. Y., but who came with the family of her father to this county in 1838.

His children survive, as follows: Winifred C. Theobald, (now Mrs. Kinard of Mt. Sterling), Thomas H., Simon N., John and Harry B.

In politics Mr. Carpenter was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, since which he has been one of its most steadfast adherents.

What We May Expect For the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNALS.

White stormy—Fair!
Blue—Rain or snow;
With blue above—will warmer
even.
If black beneath—colder will
be.
Unless black's shown—no chance
we'll see.

The above forecasts are made for a period of twenty-four hours, ending at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening.



SPRITING TIME COMING.

The fishes are ripe in the creeks, The snags worse crawl from their nook, The pin that was bent for a hook, Now comes into play for a trick.

Oh! was ever a man more happy, Could ever more gleefully sing, Than when buying trout in the market, And swearing he caught the whole string?

J. HARRY MEINACH was somewhat improved yesterday.

M. R. GILMORE is still confined to his home with rheumatism.

Owing to the mild winter the plumbers were unusually long faces.

Miss LOU POWLING continues very ill, with no signs of improvement.

FRESH supply of "Samantha at the World's Fair," to be had only at Harry Taylor's.

SMALL HENS, Shoulders and Fresh Beef Tongues at G. W. Geisel's. Dove Bread is the best.

CONGRESSMAN PAYNTER will do his level best to get an appropriation for the improvement of the Big Sandy.

The place to plant your advertisements is in a paper this is sought and read by the people. THE LEDGER occupies that position.

Do not fail to see the great bargains in Silver Spoons at P. J. Murphy's, the Jeweler; \$4 and \$5 for a set of Solid Silver Spoons, reduced from \$5.50 and \$6.50. Engraving free.

SUPERINTENDENT SCHAEFER didn't make the rules at the Water Company. Therefore he is not in anywise to blame for them. THE LEDGER is not the Superintendent; but it is after the fellow who tell you that they have the right to endanger life and limb.

HENRY B. BRIDGES, formerly of this city, is or was chief engineer of a saloon in the outskirts of Felicity, O. A few evenings ago Henry went into town on business, and during his absence somebody inserted a charge of dynamite in the saloon and now it is "out of sight."

THOMAS QUARRLES, colored, was arrested at Hopkinsville charged with robbing mails of letters containing money. Business men had been missing such letters and upon complaint, being made to him Postmaster Breathitt set a watch on the boxes, when Quarrels was caught with both letters and stolen keys in his person. He will be taken to Louisville for trial.

